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not a desire for personal advantage which the author sees as the basis of the present unrest of women, and their struggle for wider opportunities. For, in her opinion, their efforts to secure these wider fields "almost of necessity and immediately lead to personal loss and renunciation."

A bare statement of this position shows how restricted is her view. In the readjustments of labor force incident to industrial development, she sees only cases of displacement of female labor and the extension of the field of male labor, and is quite blind to readjustments in which work taken from women in one form is handed back to them in another, or where actual displacements of male labor by female labor have been effected. In fact, she does not even seem to note the actual presence, enough to take it into serious account, of the great and growing army of working women, who are daily confuting her theories merely by existing.

She notes an increased productivity of industry which enables the maintenance of a dependent or "parasite" class of women; but she entirely fails to see that this surplus is in the hands of a relatively small class of the community, and that even there a standard of life, constantly rising, creates a strain on the surplus of any given moment which affords a stimulus to further labor, felt by the women as well as by the men.

It is to be hoped, however, that the general reader, who is the one most impressed by this book, and who cannot be expected to possess the critical apparatus necessary for the unravelling of all the economic and biological fallacies with which the book is crammed, may at least, on emerging from the thunderous torrent of Mrs. Schreiner's rhetoric, be brought to a wholesome sense of reality by the actual sight of what is going on in the busy world about him, and banish as a bad dream this vision of "parasites."

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Die Industrie und der Staat. By HUGO BOETTGER. (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1910. Pp. viii, 241. 3.20 m.)

This is a careful and valuable, although very brief, account of the industrial changes of the last half century in Germany with the effects of such changes on economic theory and on social and political life. The author is quite in sympathy with the best thought of the day in emphasizing the need of the state's taking

the social view, that is in protecting the common interest instead of the interest of any industrial or social group. He clearly recognizes, therefore, the need of strengthening the government in view of the growing complexity and increasing technical character of industrial life in order that the state may always be stronger than any corporation, syndicate, or other organization within the state.

He emphasizes one point which has been often discussed in the United States but has apparently heretofore attracted less attention in Germany than it has deserved; namely, that if the state is to keep pace with the increasing technical development it must have infused into its government very many more technically trained men than at present, and a sentiment must be developed that will give the technically trained public officials a greater influence than they now have. Every disinterested observer knows that the German administration has for generations been dominated almost completely by men trained chiefly in the law. Our author believes that the official class has been too much in sympathy with the nobility, which by tradition always tends to conservatism and usually to reaction. He bewails the lack of social and political knowledge among those in charge of the large industries, and pleads for a larger participation in politics on their part, though wisely repudiating the idea of a separate industrial party, for he well knows that such a party would not stand for the public welfare, but for the special interests of a class.

There seems to the reviewer a strange contradiction in the author's attitude towards social action and towards the Social Democratic Party (p. 236). He appreciates fully the necessity of doing many things demanded by that party, but at the same time decries anything that might strengthen that party: "Nur die Verpflichtung sollte allerdings der Staat anerkennen, dass er mit seinen sozialpolitischen Aktionen die Sozialdemokratie und ihre Organisationen nicht Stärken darf." Progressive states often have to meet some great public need without much regard to the strict party significance of their action.

On the whole this is the most careful and systematic presentation of the matters dealt with, that the reviewer has seen given within so short a compass.

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